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कोल इंडिया का उत्पादन 6.4% बढ़ा

नयी दिल्ली. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी कोल इंडिया का उत्पादन अक्टूबर में सालाना आधार पर 6.4 प्रतिशत बढ़ कर 4.98 करोड़ टन पर पहुंच गया. देश के बिजली संयंत्रों में कोयले की कमी के बीच यह एक अच्छी खबर है. अक्टूबर, 2020 में कंपनी ने 4.68 करोड़ टन कोयले का उत्पादन किया था. चालू वित्त वर्ष के पहले सात माह अप्रैल-अक्टूबर में कोल इंडिया का उत्पादन 5.9 प्रतिशत बढ़ कर 29.96 करोड़ टन पर पहुंच गया, जो एक साल पहले समान अवधि में 28.28 करोड़ टन रहा था. कोयला मंत्री प्रह्लाद जोशी ने

बिजली संयंत्रों को कोयले की आपूर्ति 23% बढ़ी



कोल इंडिया ने कहा कि बिजली उत्पादकों को कोयले की आपूर्ति अक्टूबर में सालाना आधार पर 23 प्रतिशत बढ़ कर 4.82 करोड़ टन हो गयी है. देश के बिजली संयंत्रों के पास उपलब्ध कोयले के घटते भंडार को बढ़ाने के लिए जारी कोशिशों के बीच यह घटनाक्रम महत्व रखता है. इसकी तुलना में, अक्टूबर, 2020 के दौरान कोयले से बिजली का उत्पादन करने

वाले संयंत्रों को 3.92 करोड़ टन कोयले की आपूर्ति की गयी थी. साथ ही कंपनी ने महामारी से पहले अक्टूबर, 2019 की तुलना में 42 प्रतिशत की मजबूत वृद्धि दर्ज की. तब लगभग 3.4 करोड़ टन कोयले की आपूर्ति की गयी थी.

ट्वीट के जरिये कोल इंडिया के प्रयासों की सराहना की.

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पावर प्लांटों का संकट दूर करने के लिए कोल इंडिया की तारीफ

धनबाद। पूरी कोरोना महामारी के दौरान राष्ट्र के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर खड़ी होने वाली और देश की औद्योगिक प्रगति के लिए जरूरी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने वाली कोल इंडिया भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार है। यह बातें केंद्रीय कोयला मंत्री प्रह्लाद जोशी ने कोल इंडिया परिवार को 47 वां स्थापना दिवस समारोह के उपलक्ष में कहा। प्रह्लाद जोशी ने ट्वीट कर कहा कि कोल इंडिया ने हर सेक्टर में बेहतर काम किया है और हर मुश्किल घड़ी में देश के साथ खड़ा होकर एक मिसाल पेश की। आज पावर सेक्टर में पर्याप्त कोयला का भंडार है। कोयला उत्पादन और डिस्पैच की स्थिति में लगातार सुधार हो रही है। कोल इंडिया में 18 लाख टन तक कोयला 1 दिन में डिस्पैच किया है। यह गति 20 लाख टन तक बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

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CIL coal supply to power sector jumps 23% YoY



State-owned Coal India Ltd said the supply of coal to power producers registered a 23 per cent YoY jump to 48.2 million tonnes (mt) in October. In comparison, despatch to coal-fired power plants during October 2020 had stood at 39.2 mt. The coal major also logged a strong 42 per cent growth in despatch compared to the pre-pandemic October 2019 when despatch was at around 34 mt.

COAL
 HOLDING THE FLAME
 DESPITE THE GREEN CHALLENGE, COAL WILL CONTINUE TO BE RELEVANT FOR INDIAN ENERGY IN THE NEXT FEW DECADES

Despite the green challenge, coal will continue to be relevant for Indian energy in the next few decades



Fossil fuel is the key issue today for climate change. This topic seems to occupy energy experts on note of coal in India's energy mix in the future against the backdrop of the COP26. Despite the fact that coal meets around 55 per cent of the country's primary commercial energy requirement the cry for coal's exit emanates basically from the environmental point of view.

With environmental concerns intensifying the world over, anti-activities are being met when they hear about fossil fuel use. Rightly so, perhaps. Coal is responsible for 46 per cent carbon oxide emissions worldwide. The calling cry against coal's use is getting more strident, and the movement to phase out this fossil fuel from the global energy mix is gaining priority. But what makes coal the preferred fuel of choice in the country is its availability, abundance and affordability. The country's reserve coal resources base is 326 billion tonnes.

Coal India Limited (CIL) the state-owned Maharatna company, holds around 54 per cent of the coal resources base. CIL accounts for nearly 83 per cent of India's entire coal output and fuels 127 thermal power plants, out of 135, monitored by Central Electricity Authority. Close to 80 per cent of CIL's overall supplies stake the coal-fired power plants of the country.

CIL's production target for the ongoing fiscal is 659 mtpa but realistically the company could achieve around 650 mtpa. With the expected rise in future demand, 36 mining projects were cleared by CIL in FY21. This is the highest ever in a single year, with sanctioned capacity of 332.77 mtpa and incremental capacity addition of 230.12 mtpa from the existing mines. The new capacity will come up in phased manner from 2024 onward to ensure the nation's energy security and reduction of coal imports to the greatest extent possible. The move would also result in curbing huge outgo arising from coal imports.

India is not endowed with sufficient reserves of non-coking coal used in steel making. This necessitates import of this variety of coal, which is inevitable. Also, there are 14 important coal-based gas plants that rely on coal sourced from abroad for their generation. In FY20, India produced 730 mtpa of coal by CIL and private companies and the country imported 249 mt of coal - both coking and non-coking coal.

According to IEA, India is set to experience the largest increase in energy demand of any country worldwide over the next 20 years as its economy continues to develop and bring greater prosperity to its citizens. At the current rate of coal production and even after taking into account the projected growth in the coming years, the present coal resources under CIL's hold will enable it to meet the expanding coal demand of the country to a considerable extent in the future. Also, more than 90 per cent of 105 coal plants being built around the world are in Asia according to data

from Global Energy Monitor USA, of which 95 in China, 28 in India and 23 in Indonesia.

Now, a new generation coal-fired powerplant called the Ultra Super Critical Plant is becoming popular. This high efficiency plant results in low coal consumption for generating the same amount of electricity and reduces carbon dioxide emissions by 8.3 per cent. In 2019, NTPC had adopted the technology and set up India's first Ultra Super Critical Plant in Bhargosa in Madhya Pradesh, with a capacity to produce 660 MW.

Proponents and opponents of using coal are aligned against each other across a clear divide, each convinced of their own arguments. Truly, each logic could be found on both sides. But it is too early to write coal's epitaph. Realism dictates that a harmonious energy contributor like CIL, cannot disappear from the energy system abruptly. There is great pain in that.

Dominant fuel

Notwithstanding the role of renewable energy sources, the demand for coal in the country will be present for at least the next two decades or more. As indicated by a KPMG study, coal will continue to be the dominant fuel in the country's energy landscape in the foreseeable future. Though its share may come down in percentage terms there will be increase in volume terms in the years to come.

CIL has stepped into clean energy. "Solar power generation sits high on our priority list of renewable energy. We have lined up solar power projects of 1000 MW capacity by FY24 through joint venture models," says CIL chairman Pramod Agrawal. In April, the company also signed a first of its kind power purchase agreement

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Coal continues to be dominant in the country's energy landscape

for the sale of 100 MW solar power with Gujarat Uja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL). The tenure of the agreement period was for 25 years.

The company is also foraying into solar avenues like coal bed methane extraction, surface coal gasification, coal to methanol on the 900 model and setting up washeries. Other than solar projects, where much of the funding would be met internally, in new diversification ventures the funding exposure will be minimal with technological risk. Its prospective partners will bring most of the capital and technology to the table.

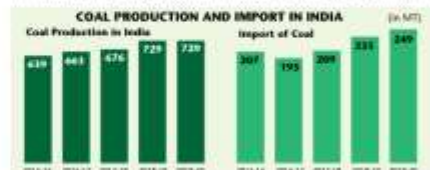
In a simple study conducted by CIL, a back-of-the-envelope calculation estimates 30 kg of CO2 emission for every tonne of coal produced. However, there may be slight variance from mine to mine. Over the last four financial years CIL has planted around 38 lakh saplings spread over 3,212 hectares, under its afforestation programme. To date, a total of 40,000 hectares have been covered. The company is aiming for

a further 30,000 hectares of afforestation till 2030, which translates into the removal of 3 lakh tonnes of CO2 from the atmosphere by then.

The report by IEA suggests, that global spending on coal projects dropped to its lowest level in a decade in 2019. And, over the last 20 years, more coal-fired powerplants have been retired or shelved than commissioned. The big holdouts are China, India and parts of Southeast Asia, but, even there, coal's once-swift growth is nowhere as swift as it was just a few years ago.

Ten years down the line, the coal sector will still be a force to reckon with in the country's energy financing. The energy-source mix after a decade is envisaged to be different from the present scenario with renewable sources making inroads. However, coal will remain as the robust energy source. By then, spurred by commercial mining policies, private players would start contributing to coal's growth. But the coal demand for the power sector may gradually slide with time. It has to then explore opportunities outside the power sector.

While pursuit of cleaner sources of energy is welcome from an environmental perspective, doing away with coal too soon in the country may have implications for the economy and the country's energy security interests. The writing is on the wall - renewables will dent the coal in the long run. The only big question is when?



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एलएनजी से 500 करोड़ के डीजल खर्च की बचत

धनबाद | विशेष संवाददाता

डीजल की जगह ईंधन के रूप में एलएनजी (लिक्विड नेचुरल गैस) के उपयोग संबंधी योजना को कोल इंडिया शुरू करनेवाली है। यदि यह योजना सफल हुई तो सालाना डीजल खर्च में 500 करोड़ तक की बचत होगी। फिलहाल पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में सीमित क्षेत्र में उसे शुरू किया जाना है। सफलता मिली तो हरकोयला कंपनी में उसे लागू किया जाएगा। कोल इंडिया के आधिकारिक सूत्रों की मानें तो कोल इंडिया स्थापना दिवस पर इस पर चर्चा

भी हुई है। डीजल कोयला क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण का महत्वपूर्ण कारक है।

डीजल के उपयोग में कमी होने से कार्बन फुटप्रिंट में भी कमी आएगी। दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी कोयला खनन कंपनी कोल इंडिया 3500 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत के डीजल का सालाना उपयोग करती है। कंपनी ने गेल और बीईएमएल समझौता के तहत अनुषंगी कंपनी महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड में संचालित अपने 100 टन के डंपरों में एलएनजी किट को लगाने के लिए पायलट परियोजना शुरू की है।